

“Privacy is a **fundamental human right** ...  
Privacy underpins human dignity and other  
key values such as freedom of association  
and freedom of speech.”

*Source: Privacy International, Sept 2015*

# REALITY is a little messy

- Privacy means different things in different countries.
- Privacy means different things to different generations.
- Privacy requires implementation of security control... controls which may subvert the goals of privacy protection.

Percentage of millenials who would be willing to give away more personal information for a better on-line shopping experience?

1. 56%
2. 23%
3. 7%

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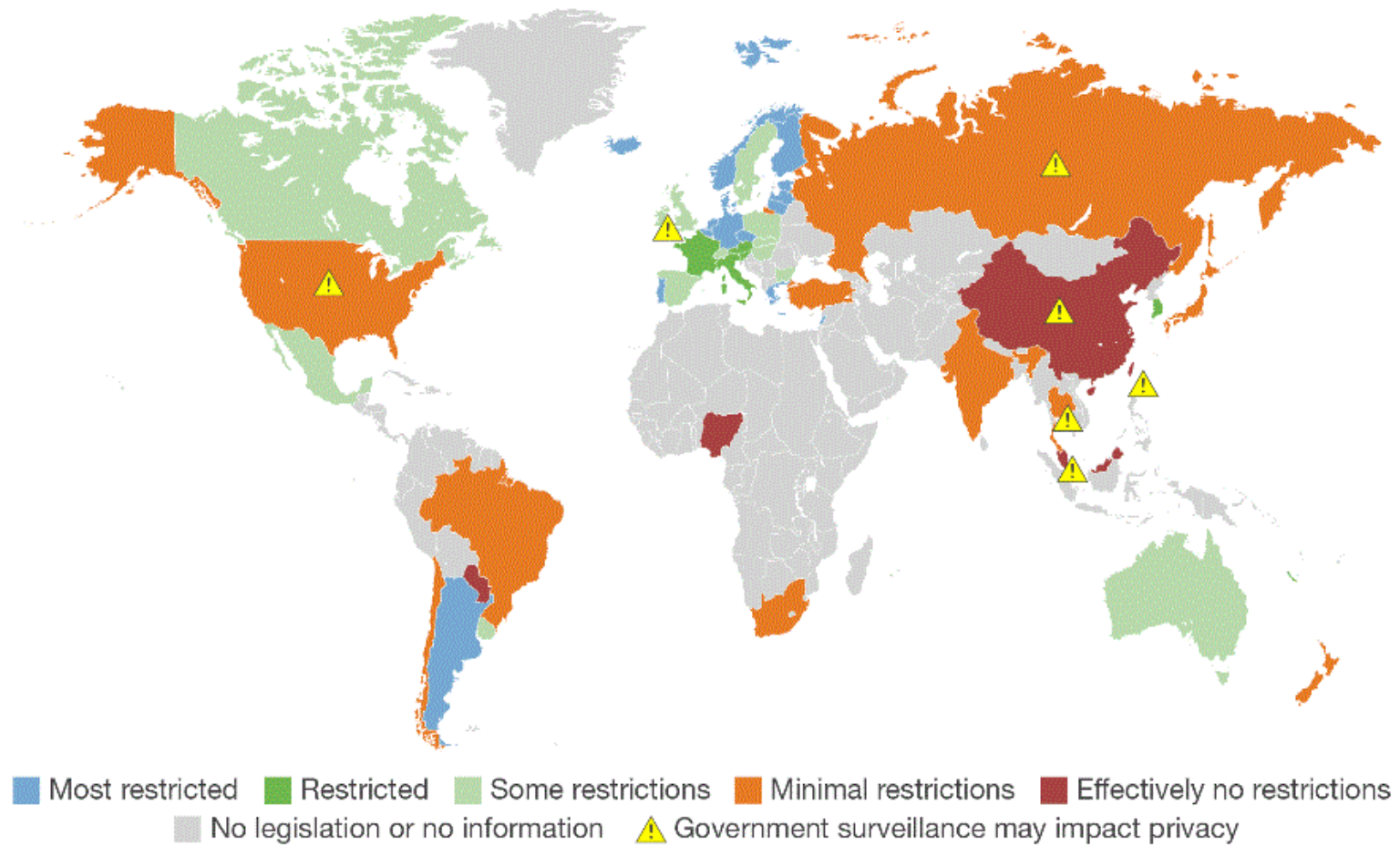
Source: Direct Marketing Association

# Top 3 Drivers of Privacy Protection (aka Privacy Regulation World-Wide)

- **To promote electronic commerce.** Many countries, especially in Asia, Canada and the U.S., have developed laws in an effort to promote electronic commerce. These countries recognize consumers are uneasy with their personal information being sent worldwide.
- **To ensure laws are consistent with Pan-European laws.** Most countries in Central and Eastern Europe are adopting new laws based on the Council of Europe Convention and the European Union Data Protection Directive.
- **To remedy past injustices.** Many countries, especially in Central Europe, South America and Africa, are adopting laws to remedy privacy violations that occurred under previous authoritarian regimes.

Source: Privacy and Human Rights - <http://gilc.org/privacy/survey/intro.html>

# The patchwork of privacy laws



SOURCE: Forrester's 2014 Data Privacy Heat Map

Practically (my definition)...

**PRIVACY**: The right of an **individual** to

- Control your own personal information,
- Not have it disclosed, used or modified by others without permission.

# Privacy protection regulations require:

- **Be accountable** — Establish ownership and accountability within the organization for confidentiality, integrity, and availability
- **Identify & document purposes** — Identify the reasons for obtaining private information from an end user, make those reasons available to the end user
- **Ensure consent** — Establish mechanisms for gaining consent of the end user before collecting private information
- **Limit collection** — Limit collection of private information to only that information you need for business purposes
- **Limit use, disclosure and retention** — Limit use, disclosure only for the purposes for which you have gained consent. Limit retention of information to a time period specified by law and/or consent
- **Ensure accuracy** — Ensure that information collected is accurate
- **Implement safeguards** — **Implement administrative, technical, and physical controls around information in order to ensure its confidentiality, integrity, and availability**
- **Create openness** — Create a culture of openness, so that if the confidentiality, integrity or availability of the information is breached in a significant way that the end user is notified
- **Provide recourse** — Provide the end user with documented escalation policy and process.



**SECURITY** is the means used to protect the confidentiality, availability and integrity of personal information through physical, technical and administrative safeguards.

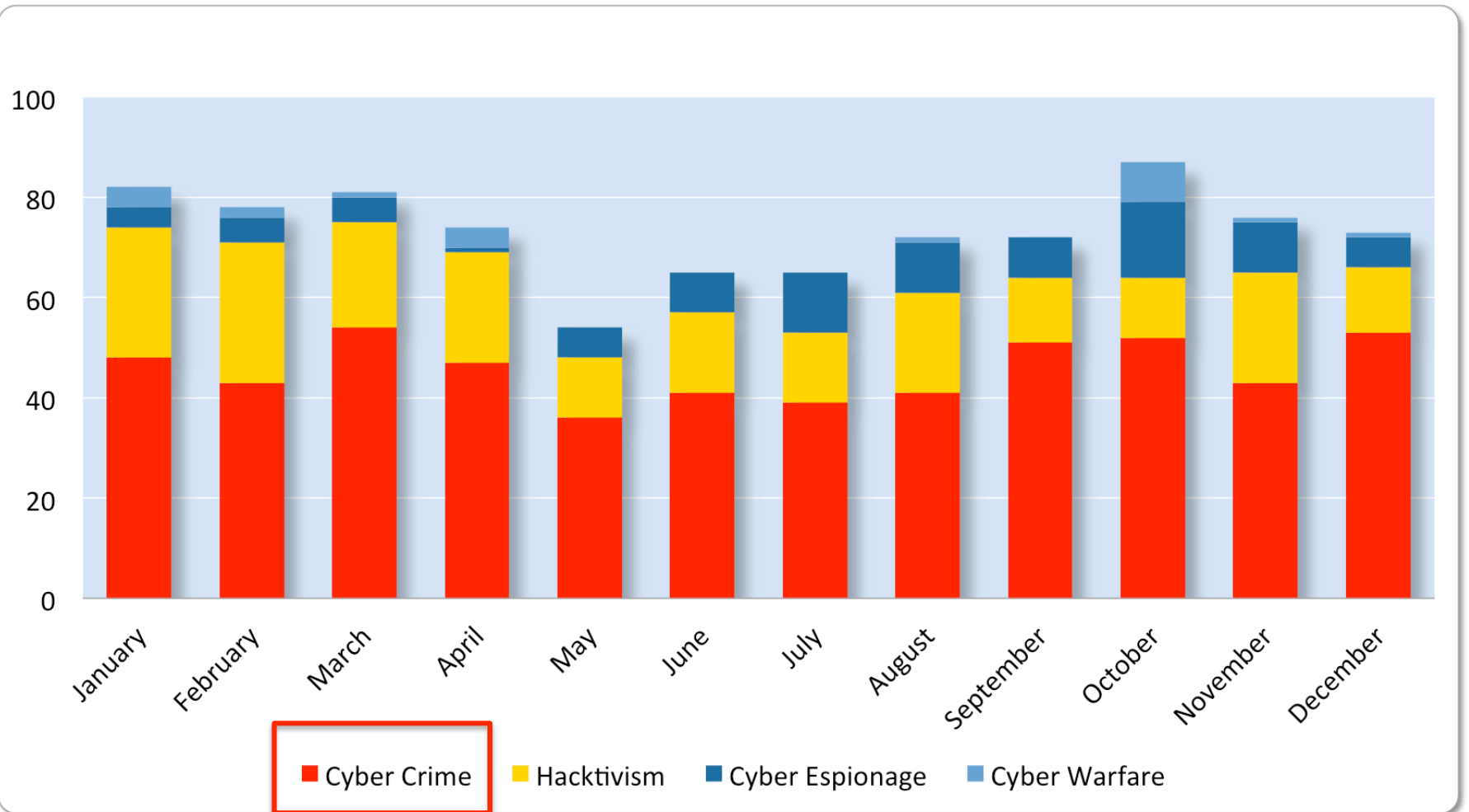


# COMMERCIAL BREAK: Privacy Protection is only one of 4 risk domains involving/leveraging **Security**

The BIG Four	Cyber War/Unrest (Emerging Focus)	Cyber Espionage (Emerging Focus)	Cyber Crime (Existing Focus)	Privacy
<b>Basic Requirement:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assure the availability and integrity of critical infrastructure assets for the purpose of ensuring the public good</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of select data sets considered “crown jewel” by the organization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to mitigate the risk of money laundering, fraud the general requirement is to protect integrity, availability and authenticity of financial transactions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of personally identifiable information in order to protect fundamental human rights</li> </ul>
<b>Buzzwords:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cyber Warfare</li> <li>Hackivism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cyber Espionage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Money Laundering</li> <li>Fraud</li> <li><i>Identity Theft</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Privacy</li> <li><i>Identity Theft</i></li> </ul>
<b>Concern owner:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CISO</li> <li>Legal Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Crime Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Privacy Officer</li> </ul>



## Practically, what do businesses worry about (risk)?



Source: Hackmageddon Index 2014

# Security reality – we have all been compromised

**1,764,121**

Represents the number of security events the average organization of 15K employees will capture weekly

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**324** of these events represent actual attacks, per week

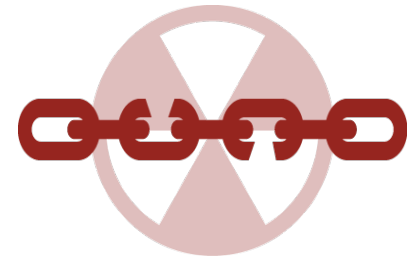
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**2.1** of these attacks will result in an **incident, per week**, – a 22% annual increase

*2014 IBM Cybersecurity Intelligence Index*

**only 1  
out of 100**

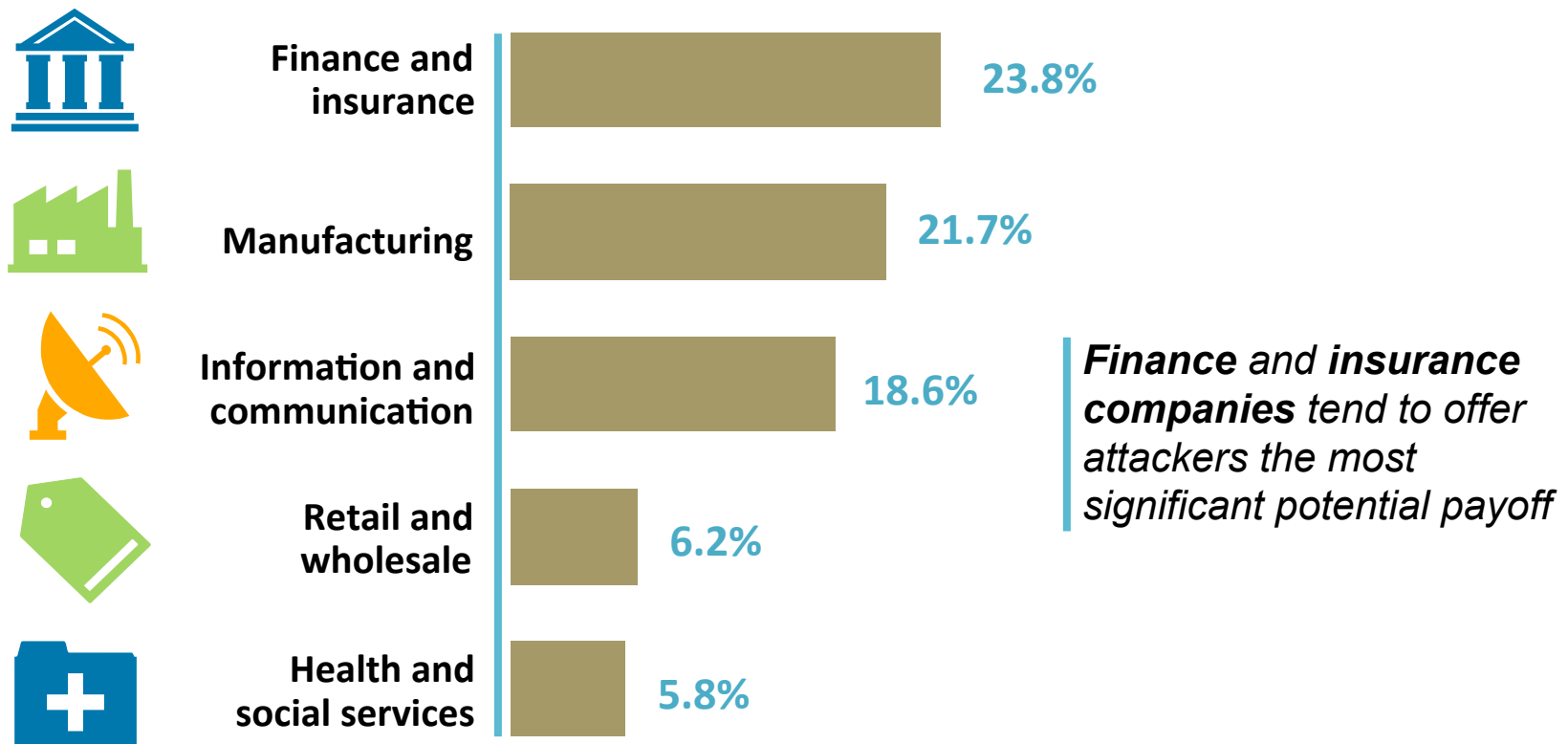
security compromises  
**are ever detected**



*General Keith Alexander, Head of U.S. Cyber Command, in a speech to the American Enterprise Institute*

# Over 75% of incidents were associated with the same five industries

## Incident rates across monitored industries



Source: IBM Security Services 2014 CyberSecurity Intelligence Index

# From a practitioner's perspective, most security incidents are of the "Oops" variety

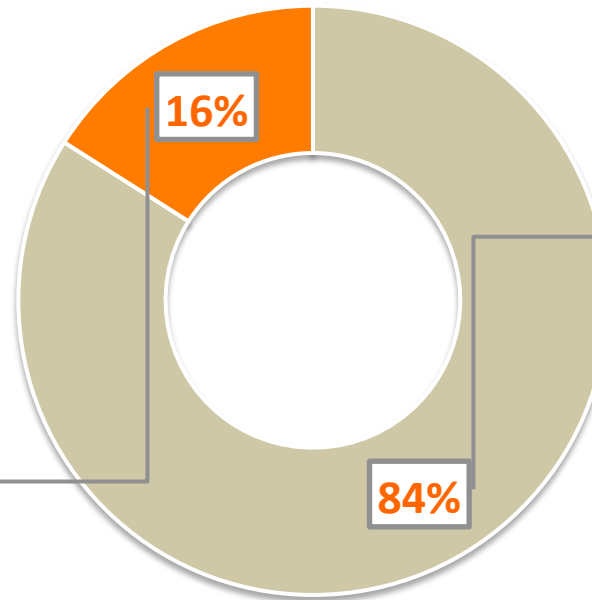
■ Inadvertent Actor ("Oops")

■ Deliberate Actor (Malicious Intent)

## Top 3 "Malicious" Incident Types

- **Malware Infection**
- Access Misuse
- Web-Site Compromise

*~1% of all malicious attack result are "noteworthy" (possibly material/significant)*

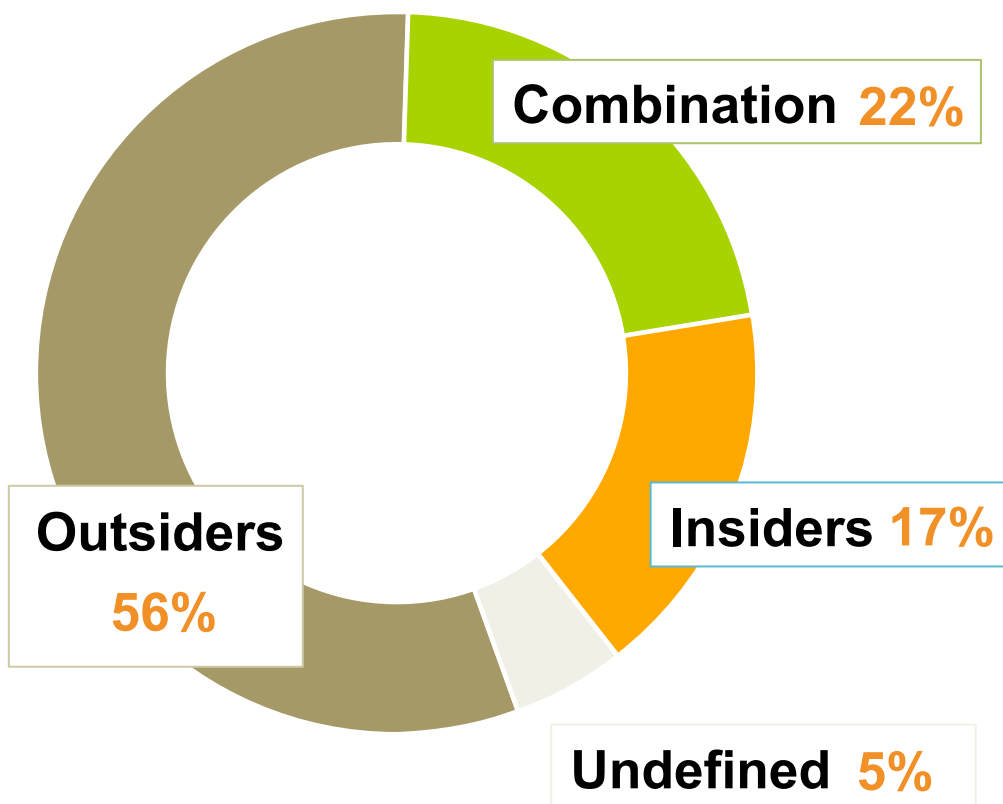


## Top 3 "Oops" Incident Types

- Misdirected e-mail
- Lost Laptop
- Stolen laptop

While threat actors are acting “maliciously”, insiders are an “unwitting” accomplice in 95% of incidents

Who's attacking



Who's letting them in

“...over **95%**  
of all incidents  
investigated recognize  
“human error” as a  
contributing factor.”



# Top 5 reasons **WHY** compromise was possible

## End users

1. Double-clicking “on anything”, plugging “anything” (like a USB) in
2. Disabling security settings and/or anti-virus when it gets in the way
3. Using vulnerable, legacy software and hardware
4. Failing to install security patches (“Remind me Tomorrow”)
5. Using a weak or default passwords, or using business passwords for personal use

## Systems Admins/Developers

1. Connecting systems and virtual images to the Internet before hardening them
2. Failing to remove default accounts or passwords, failing to remove old/unused user accounts
3. Failing to update or patch systems/applications on a timely basis.
4. Using legacy or end-of-life software and hardware
5. Using insecure remote management software



# Why is it crime so easy? IT'S BIG BUSINESS.

*Data is bought and sold in "carding forums"*

The screenshot shows the GetDumps.com website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for Home, Fraud, SSH Servers, RDP Servers, SMTP Servers, VPN, Tools, and V.I.P. A user profile box on the right shows 'Welcome alex [Logout]', 'Balance \$0.00', 'My Products', and 'User Type: guest332'. Below the navigation bar, there's a section for 'Directly buyable tools' with links to 'cPanel (hacked)', 'Dumps / CreditCards / PayPal accounts / Skimming / eBay accounts / Amazon accounts / Alibaba accounts / WesternUnion transfer', and 'Tools Shells (c#9)'. A 'Fraud Menu' section includes links for 'SpamAssassin', 'DUMPS', 'CARDS', 'eBay', and 'WESTERN UNION WU'. A 'Tools Shells (c#9)' section features a 'HACKERS' logo. On the left, there's a 'Tutorial - SSH/RDP' section with a list of products and their prices, and a 'Tutorial - VPN' section with a list of products and their prices. At the bottom, there's a 'Our stocks' section with a list of products and their prices.

The screenshot shows the 'TOP 10 STATS' section of the carding forum. It is divided into three main parts: 'Most Popular Forums', 'Latest Posts', and 'Top Posters'.

### Most Popular Forums

Rank	Forum Name	Count
1	Free CVV	11,394
2	Free Bank and PayPal Accounts	5,459
3	Verified Sellers/dealers	3,479
4	Introductions	2,346
5	Socks Proxy	2,210
6	I Need	2,127
7	Random Logs & Passwords	1,663
8	Un-Verified Sellers	1,447
9	Hacking Tutorials	1,022
10	Hacking and Security Tools	950

### Latest Posts



Rank	Post Title	Count
1	WorldWide CC+Dob. Fullz. Dumpz....	43,665 876
2	Original card dump for sale	52,052 816
3	Sell Paypal, Western Union...	4,246 11
4	[Vn5socks.net] Auto update 24/7...	38 0
5	Accounts, fullz, hacking...	1,114 14
6	Free acconts or fullz	1,434 17
7	[DICHVUSOCK.US] 01:37 à*à%œ...	41 0
8	11/11/2014-HQ Porn Password Mix!	8 0
9	Get ur free private CC from Here	516 34
10	[DICHVUSOCK.US] 12:44 à*à%œ...	18 0

### Top Posters

Rank	Username	Count
1	Carder BoSs	3,138
2	Black WorLd	2,043
3	vAn pErsie	1,360
4	Crulse	1,116
5	vn5socks.com	1,034
6	dichvusocks	1,020
7	cc_haxor	780
8	Danny	602
9	alecs	568
10	moore	557

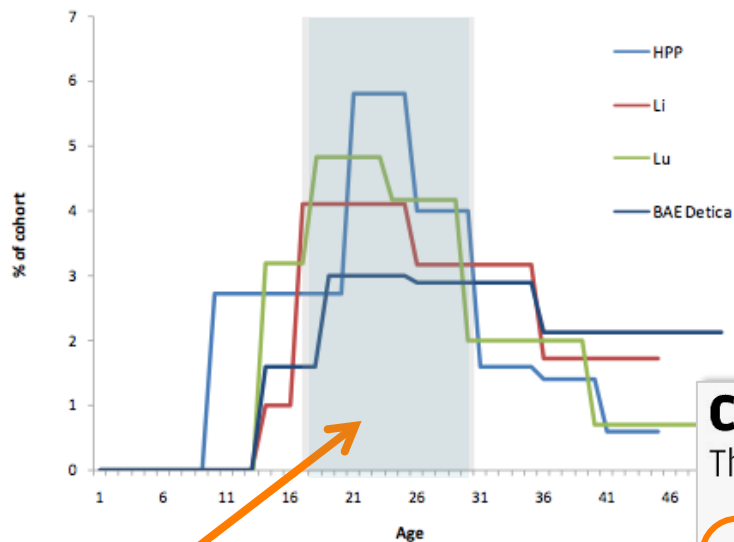
Below the statistics, there is a footer message: "If this is your first visit, be sure to check out the [FAQ](#) by clicking the link above. You may have to [register](#) before you can post: click the register link above to proceed. To start viewing messages, select the forum that you want to visit from the selection below."

# Attacks-as-service pricing models

 Cost	 Service Description
\$350-\$400 an hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hacker consulting services</li></ul>
\$100 per 1K installs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Malware infection/spreading services</li></ul>
\$535 for 5 hours a day for one week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack, money back guarantee</li></ul>
\$40 / 20K emails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Email spam</li></ul>
\$2/30 posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Blog spam</li></ul>
\$80 for 20K spammed backlinks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Blackhat Search Engine Optimization (SEO)</li></ul>
\$500 to \$10K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crimeware, with premium support levels available</li></ul>
\$150 and \$400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• crack e-mail passwords in less than 48 hours</li></ul>

# What keeps me up at night....

Figure 2.14: Age groups of cybercrime perpetrators



Source: UNODC elaboration of HPP, Li, Lu and BAE Detica

“In the **developing country context** in particular, **sub-cultures of young men** engaged in computer-related financial fraud have emerged, **many of whom begin involvement in cybercrime in their late teenage years...**”

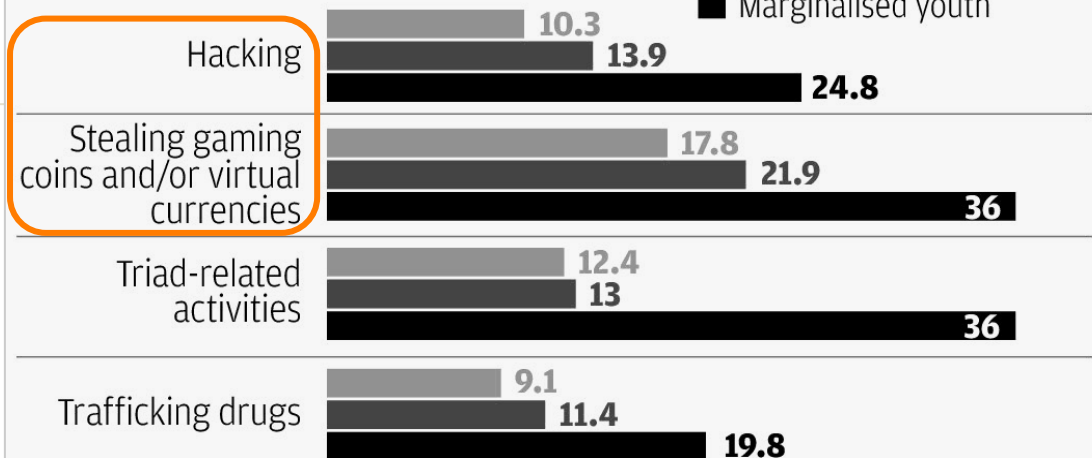
Source: UNODC 2013

- By 2011, ~**33%** of the world’s population had access to the Internet.
- By 2017, that percentage will increase to **+70%**
- **45%** of all Internet users are currently **below the age of 25 years.**

## Cyber juveniles

Those who have participated in... (%)

■ Secondary school pupils  
■ University students  
■ Marginalised youth

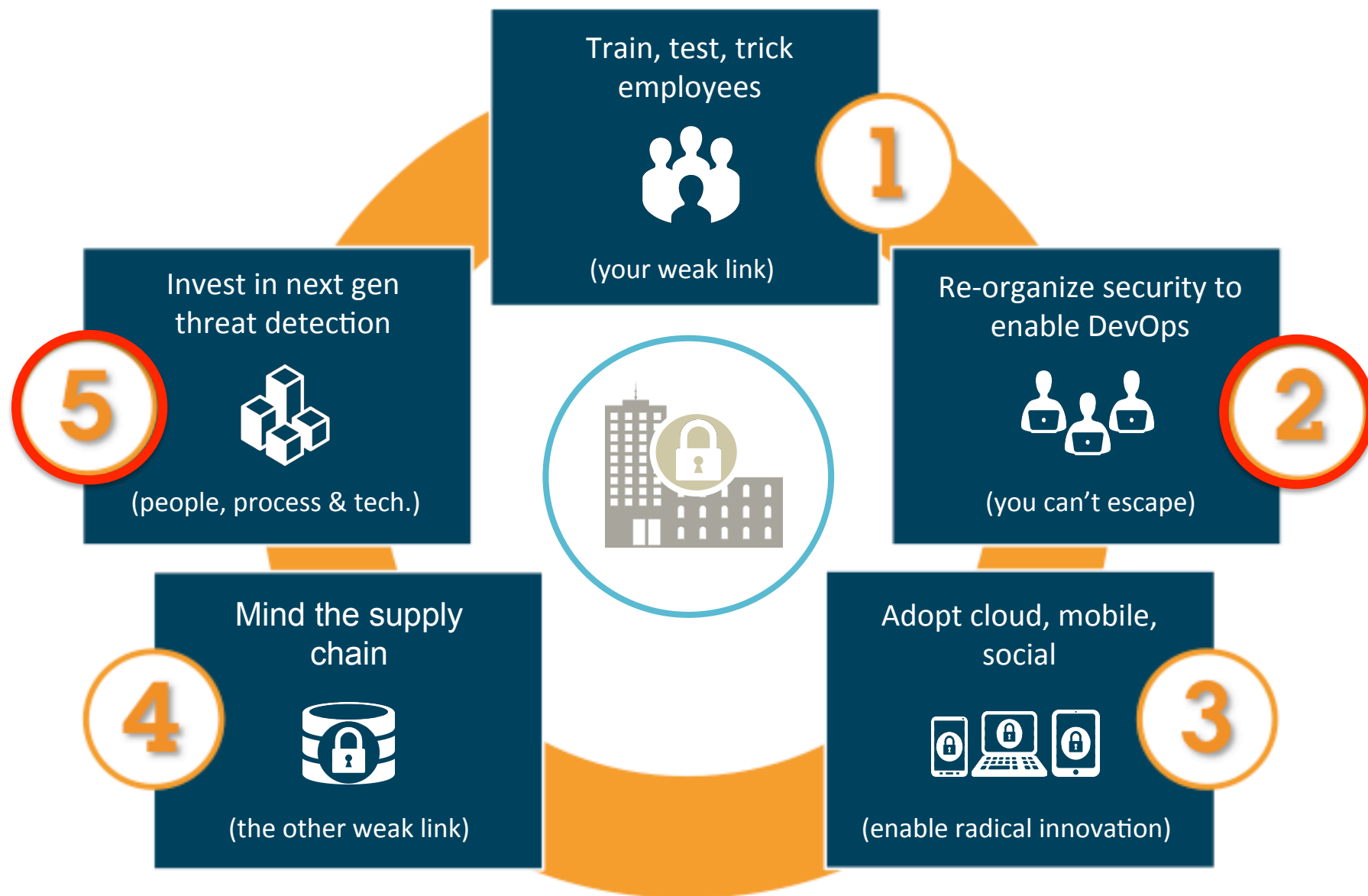


Source: Federation of Youth Group

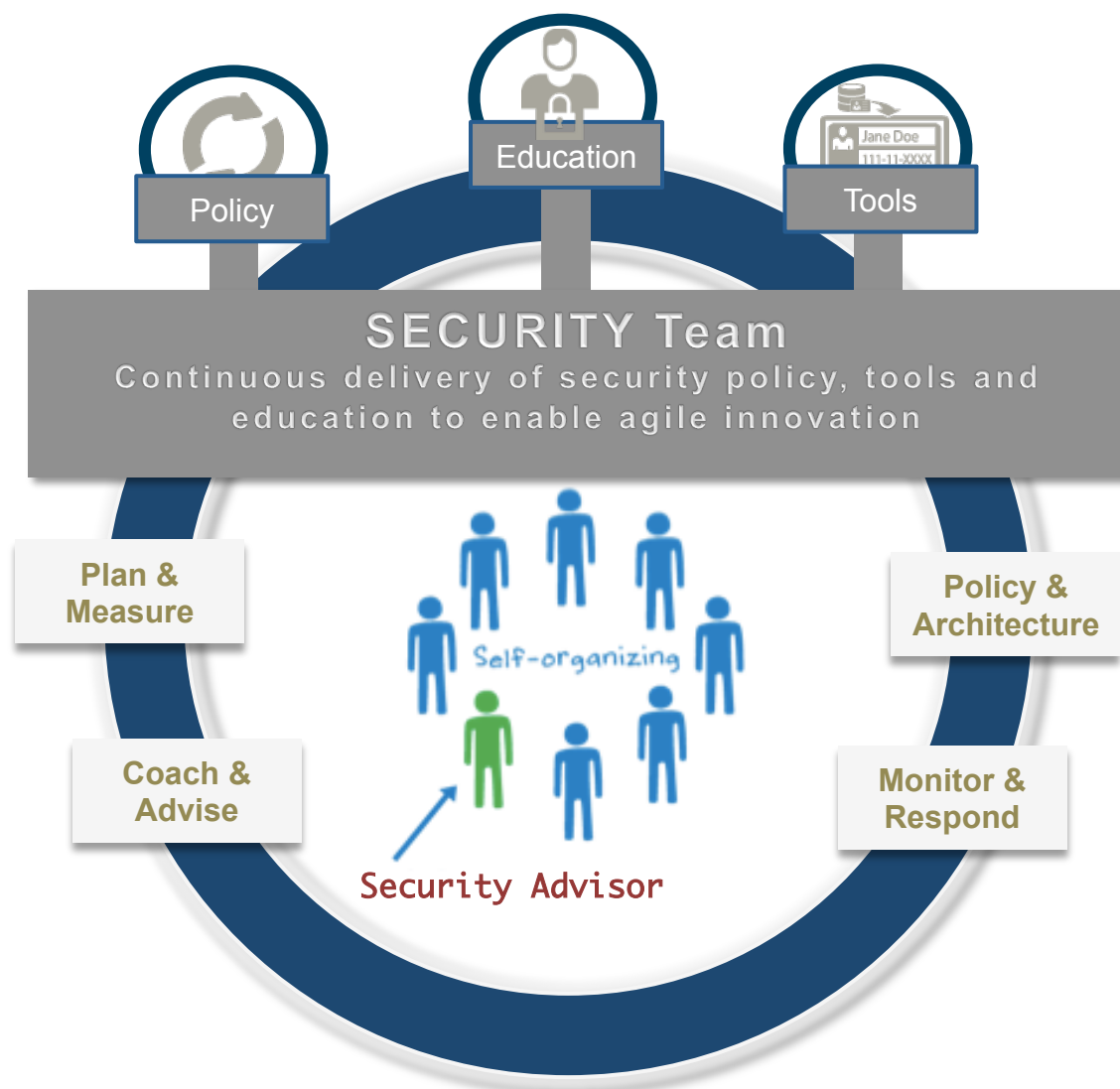
SCMP

# Recommendations

# My big five focus areas



## Restructure to support the Agile/DevOps transformation



### STRATEGIC PLANNING SERVICES

Define security strategy & objectives. Analyze metrics and measure effectiveness of controls. Drive continuous improvement.

### POLICY & ARCHITECTURE SERVICES

Define the essential security policies, standards and architectures (based on 80/20 rule) which are easy to digest and consume.

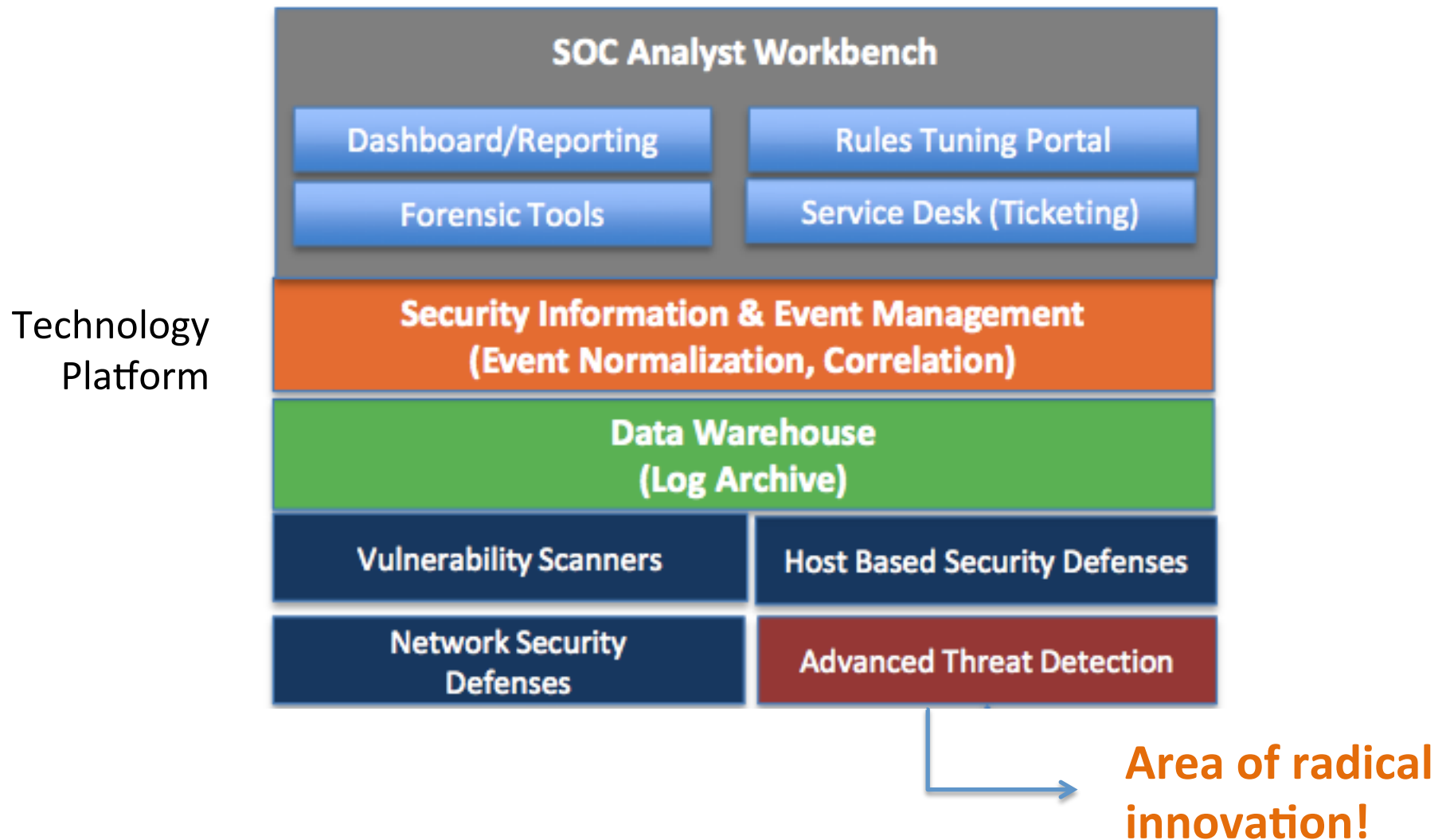
### COACHING & ADVISORY SERVICES

Staff domains with security subject matter expertise required to innovate with confidence. Increase security awareness through educational programs for employees and contractors.

### SECURITY OPERATIONS

Provide core security monitoring, assessment & response services: Hunter Services, Threat Monitoring Services, and Incident Response

# The emerging SOC (detection & response model)



# Advanced threat detection via Machine Learning

- Machine learning is a process used to train computers to distinguish between classes of objects, and then to predict the class of an object they have never seen before using classifiers.
- Successfully applied in facial recognition, voice recognition, image processing, and medical diagnostics, it is being applied to cyber threat detection by enabling software classifiers to distinguish malware from benign software.
- Machine Learning has distinct advantages over traditional signature and sandbox-based approaches:
  - Scales to very high volumes of traffic,
  - Resilient to evolving malware and tactics,
  - Higher threat detection rates
  - Limited risk of privacy violation



# Summary

- Privacy and security can co-exist, albeit uncomfortably.
- As broader cybersecurity regulation in EU and US is introduced, and impact of the Safe Harbor ruling is fully realized, the pendulum will swing from crisis driven security spending to compliance spending.
- Capabilities like Machine Learning will address trickier issues associated with security monitoring and analysis.
- Investments in DevOps (building security inside) is the only way to systemically “fix” our issues.

Thank you.

# There are **two reasons** why organizations spend money on security

## Crisis

(a CXO and/or Board Member read a scary news report)

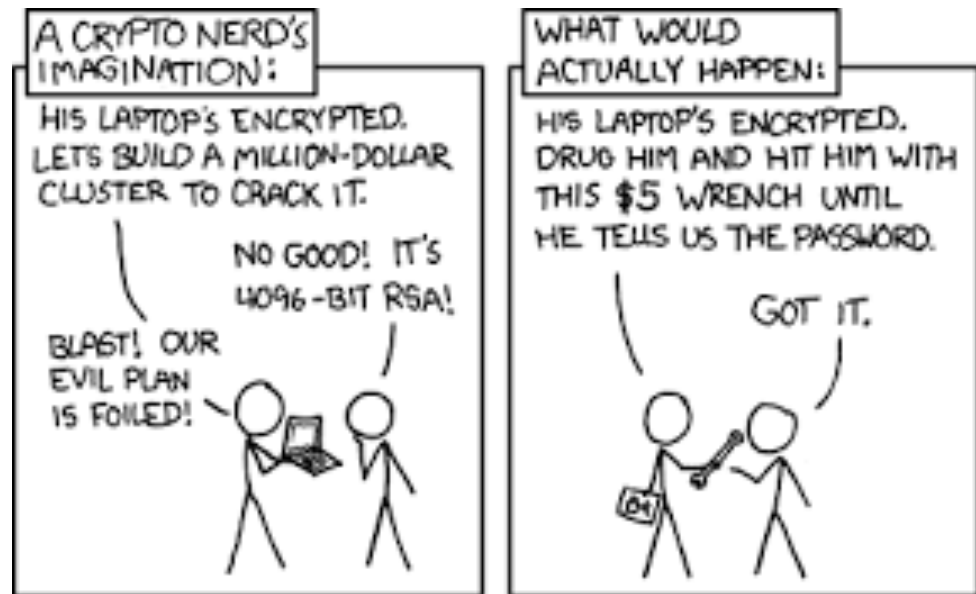


## Compliance

(where I think the pendulum is swinging)

# The **Pragmatic** Approach to Security Risk Management

- As a “theory” started gaining momentum in the late 1990s.
- Focuses on finding a balance between effective security and cost
- Belied by a fairly simple “Risk Equation”
- **Most regulations/security best practice guides recognize this.**

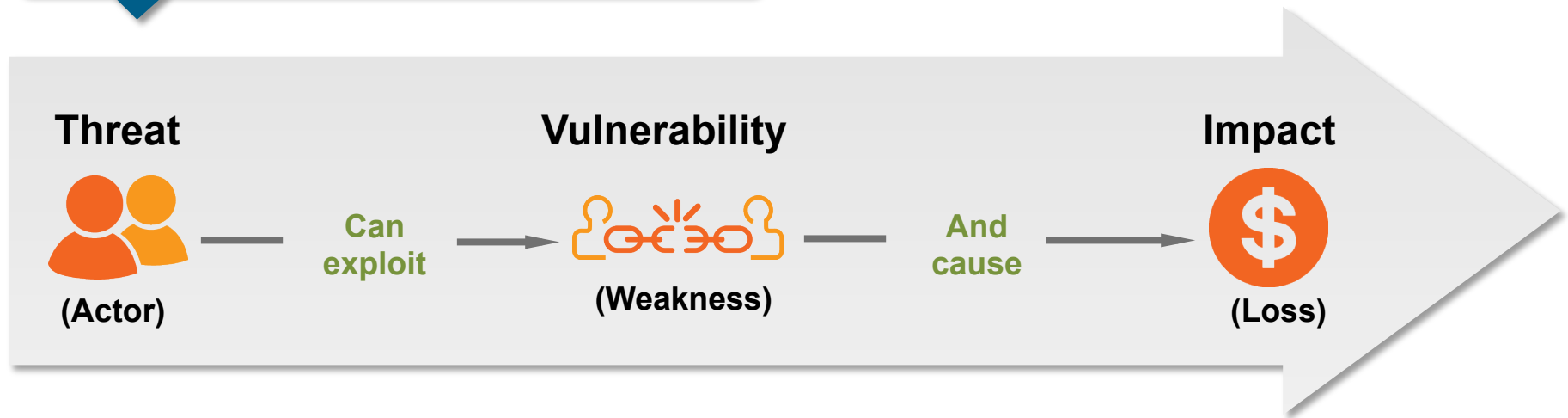


## **The Axiom...**

Never spend \$100 dollars on a fence to protect a \$10 horse

# Thinking like a security expert

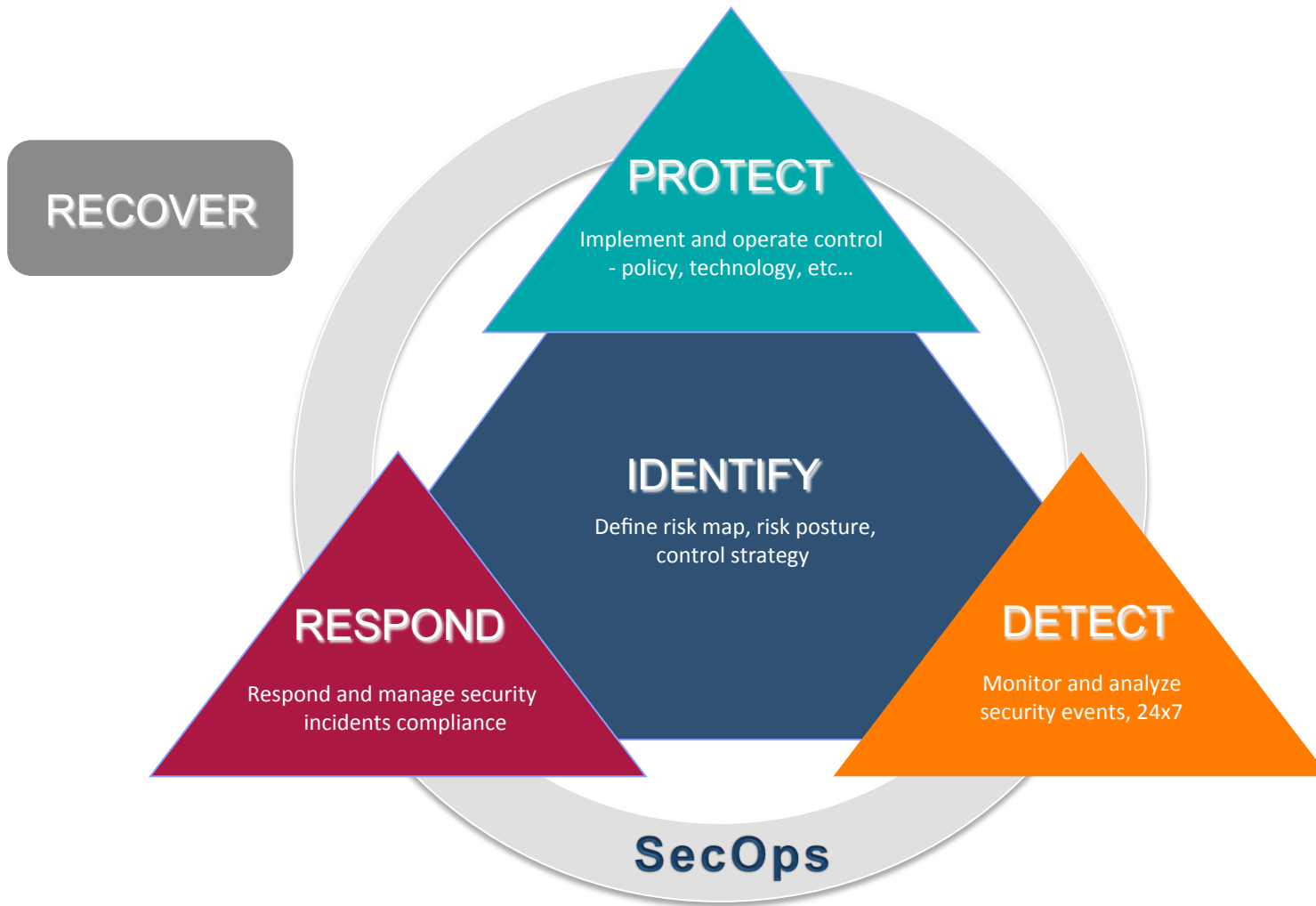
Security risk exists when ...



**Security Risk Management** is the application of **control...**

- to detect and block the **threat**,
- to detect and fix a **vulnerability**,
- or to address the **impact** when all else fails.

# How pragmatic security risk management works

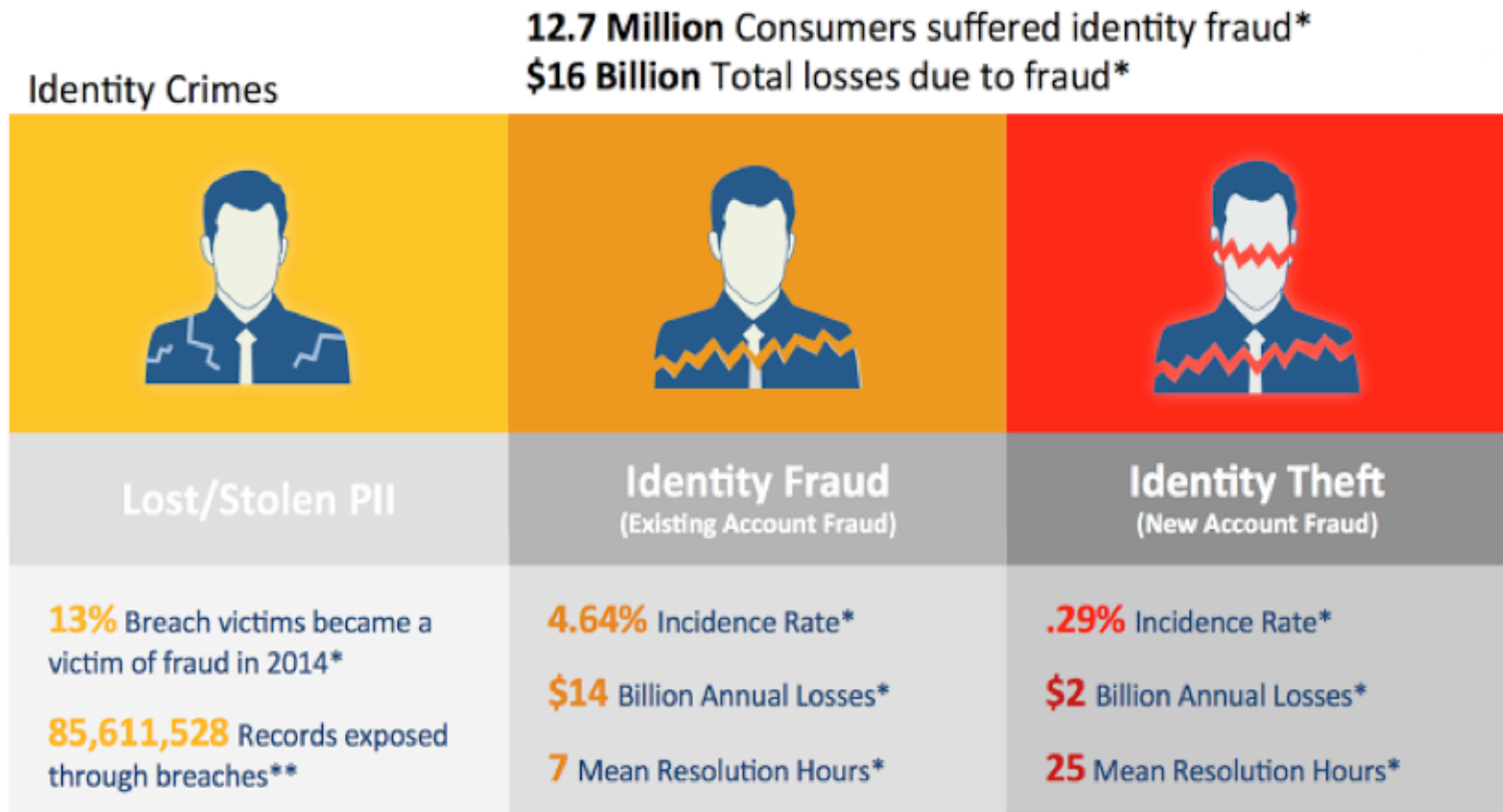


# BEWARE: Security Risk Management in REAL LIFE

Phase	↓ People	↓ Data	↓ Apps	↓ Endpoint	↓ Server	↓ Network
<b>1. Identify</b>	Policies, Education & Awareness, <b>Role Managment</b>	Policies, Data Classification (Manual)	Asset Management (CMDB)	Mobile Device Management/ Asset Management	Asset Management CMDB)	Asset Management CMDB)
<b>2. Protect</b>	Identity & Access Mgmt, <b>Biometrics</b>	<b>Encryption, Digital Rights Mgmt</b>	Web App FW, <b>Web &amp; Email Filtering,</b> Access Control, Maintenance	AV, ADS, PFW, IPS, Configuration Mgmt. and Enforcement (MDM on Mobile), Maintenance	AV, IPS, Configuration Mgmt. and Enforcement, Access Control, Maintenance	FW, IDS/IPS Configuration Mgmt. and Enforcement, Access Control, Maintenance
<b>3. Detect</b>	Privileged use monitoring	DB Monitoring, Data Loss Prevention	Security Info & Event Mgmt.,; AM & Fraud Detection	AV, Malware Gateway	Security Info & Event Mgmt,	IDS, Security Info & Event Mgmt, Malware Gateway
<b>4. Respond</b>	Varies	Data Privacy Team	Fraud/AML Team	Emergency Response Team	Emergency Response Team	Emergency Response Team
<b>5 Recover</b>						

**\*Areas of CONFLICT**

# Cyber Crime **impact** to the individual?

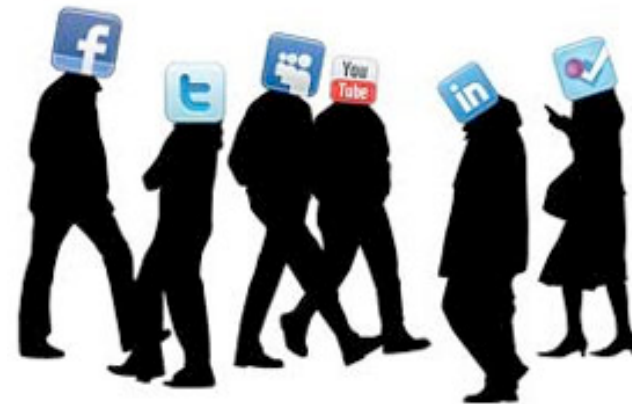
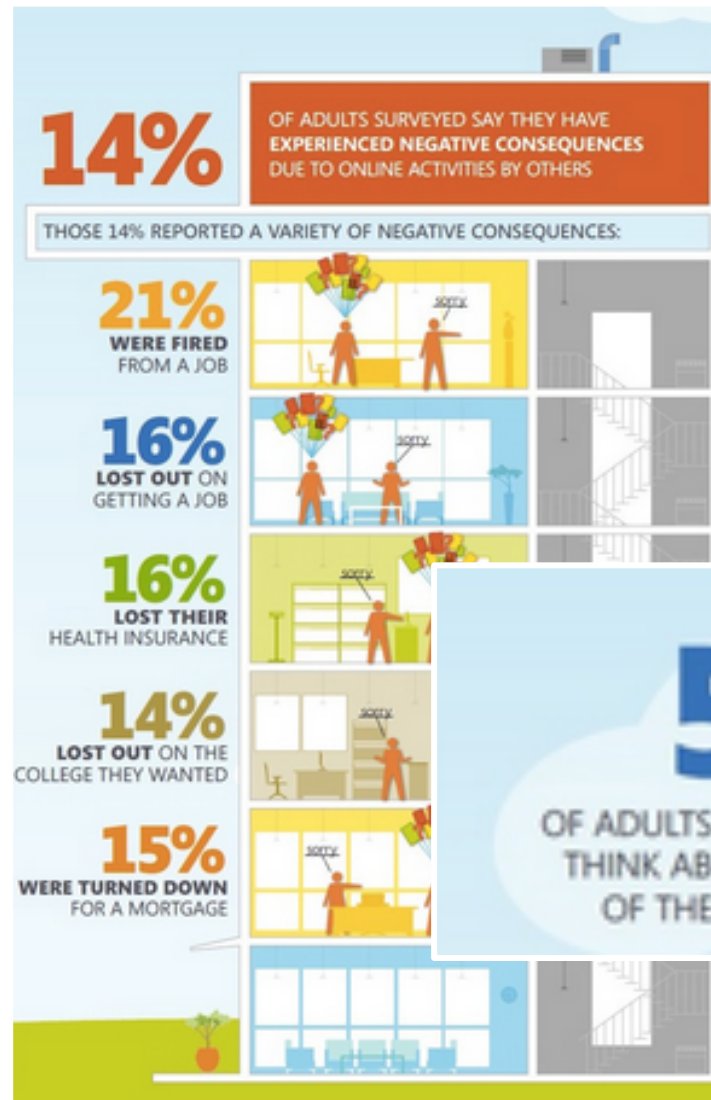


\*Javelin

Source: Javelin Identity Theft Statistics, 2015



Consumers don't always express concerns in **practical** terms



SOURCE: Microsoft Trustworthy Computing, Data Privacy Day Infograph